

In German, and few who were within hearing distance could understand, but all knew that best wishes for the voyage and best wishes for the German cause were being shouted by those sailors who have now lived in Baltimore for almost two years because of their inability to return to their native land.

These cheers were not all. The Neckar gave another demonstration of best wishes in hoisting signal flags which, in the international code, meant "homeward bound, good luck." Then, too, the German colors were unfurled from the stern of the larger ship.

The first of the final movements toward the departure of the Deutschland began a few minutes before 4 o'clock. At that hour an unusual activity aboard the Neckar was noticed. A few seconds later the Wisahickon, custom-house tug, detailed to convey the freighter to the three-mile limit, was observed making its way up into the inner basin. On the pier of the Page Engineering Company, where the newspaper craft was tied, there was much speculation as to whether or not it was really a final movement toward the ship's departure. Finally the police boat Latham can came into view, and even then doubt was experienced as to the departure. When the ship actually left there were probably about 150 persons on the pier.

The revenue cutter backed into the slip alongside of the tug Thomas F. Timmins, and the police boat Latham, too, backed in beside the Wisahickon. There was a series of conferences between the police officials and the United States customs service and Captain Koenig. The latter related to the conveying of the ship.

#### FAREWELL TO OLD

Then came the handshakes and the parting words of farewell to the crew of the U-boat and the crew of the Neckar and the officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company who were on the pier. Excitement reigned on the pier.

The Timmins pulled slowly, and the little Mfo chugged at the side of the merchantman. The suspense made the time go slower. Finally the green end of the craft was seen. Newspaper men leaped into their boats.

The movie men set their cameras to take the pictures of the departure which the world will see in a few days. Whistles from all vessels that dotted the waters began to blow. Captain Koenig, clad in white, stood alone in the conning tower. His face was lit with a smile. Finally two of his officers joined him in the tower. After the craft was started on its way in Baltimore's thirty-five-foot channel, the lines of the ships conveying it were cast aside, and under her own steam the submarine started down to run the gauntlet of the allied warships off Hampton Roads.

The crew aboard the vessel was the same to a man, which were aboard when it came to this port.

W. Plutz, who came from Germany with the Deutschland as supercargo, did not return, however. The belief is that he is here to await the arrival of the Bremen and to care for his engines if it is found that any are needed.

Everything that was taken aboard the submarine was tested, even to a rifle, and tested by German chemists before it was taken aboard.

#### NEUTRALITY PATROL

MOVES INTO HAMPTON ROADS. NORFOLK, VA., August 1.—The United States armed forces North Carolina and two torpedo-boat destroyers which have been doing neutrality duty along the three-mile limit off Cape Henry moved into Hampton Roads tonight about the time the Deutschland departed from Baltimore. No danger for the change in position of the warships was considered here.

While only one ship was allowed patrol was in sight at windows were dark. It was believed that there were four fragments of wireless messages between allied ships were sent by a reliable authority tonight. None of the messages was received.

Under the command of the United States Navy, the Deutschland will arrive in the capital in a matter of hours. It is believed that the ship will be escorted by a fleet of warships. The Deutschland is expected to arrive in the capital in a matter of hours. It is believed that the ship will be escorted by a fleet of warships.

The distance from Baltimore to the capital is approximately 100 miles. The speed of the Deutschland is not over ten knots. It is believed that the Deutschland can make the trip in a matter of days.

There is no secret as to where the submarine will discharge her pilot. She may take her pilot to the Maryland pier, where the pilot boat will be waiting. The pilot boat will be waiting for the Deutschland to arrive.

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## MOMENT OF GERMANY'S DEFEAT APPROACHING

Poincare, Joffre, Haig and Lloyd George Point to What Has Been Accomplished in First Two Years of Conflict—Tributes to French Gallantry.

PARIS, August 1.—The Bulletin des Armes, the official journal of the soldiers of the French army, will publish to-morrow copies of letters written by President Poincare, David Lloyd George, British Secretary for War, and General Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the British troops in France, together with an order of the day issued by General Joffre to the French army on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the war. The order of General Joffre follows:

"Soldiers of the Republic: "Your third year of fighting has begun. For two years past you have been supporting with unflinching strength the weight of an implacable conflict. You have caused all the plans of our enemies to fail. You have vanquished them on the Marne, you checked them on the Yser, and you beat them in the Ardennes and in the Champagne at a time when they were vainly seeking victory on the plains of Russia. Then your victorious resistance during the battle of Verdun, the longest of the war, made the German effort in front of Verdun a failure.

"Thanks to your stubborn courage, the armies of our allies have been enabled to manufacture arms, the weight of which our enemies to-day are experiencing over their entire front.

"The moment is approaching when, under the strength of our mutual advance, the military power of Germany will crumble.

"Soldiers of France, you may be proud of the work you already have accomplished. You have determined to see it through to the end. Victory is certain."

(Signed) "JOFFRE"

HAVE TO COMMEMORATE SOUL-STIRRING ANNIVERSARY

President Poincare wrote: "For the second time, my friends, we have to commemorate a soul-stirring anniversary. Two years ago we lived hours that are not to be forgotten. Since then, two sections of mankind have been grappling with one another and fighting amid streams of blood. The nations who have lost loose that stupendous coup have not yet completely expiated their act. But justice is on its way."

The President recalled the events which preceded the declaration of war. He related how the German troops entered French territory and continued: "Two years have passed, but amid the fatigues and perils these recollections, my friends, have remained vivid in your souls. Do not let them become obliterated, because it is they who give this war a clear significance and bring to light the beauty of your task."

President Poincare stated that France, during the last two years, had imposed silence on her enemy, understood in 1914 that the sea was attacking her, and had no previous to lead, no right to defend, no man to lead off. It is in vain that today the aggressors are attempting to falsify history.

"They were at first the aggressors and the aggressors of the German."

The President recalled the German capture of the German capital, which was a disaster to the German people. Large quantities of goods have been removed.

"The Neue Presse of Vienna, which is a German paper, has already left the place."

TEUTONS ARE FORCED BACK IN REAR OF STOKHOLM RIVER

PETROGRAD, August 1 (via London).—Russian troops at the head of the Stockholm River, in the region of the village of Volskikh, forced the Austro-German forces back and fought their way through to a point west of the line. It was officially announced by the Russian War Department today.

All Teutonic counterattacks in the Kovel and Lutsk regions the statement adds, were repulsed.

TURKISH OFFICERS SEEN ON STREETS OF LEMBERG

BERLIN, August 1 (via London).—Turkish officers are now a familiar sight in the streets of Lemberg, and the vanguard of the Turkish troops being sent to the southeastern battle front has already been detected, according to dispatches from the German capital. The Ottoman forces, however, apparently have not yet been shown into the struggle.

The German command is making every effort to prevent the French from working their way along the north bank of the river by way of Clercy to attack Peronne from two sides. Aviators report that the Germans are making feverish efforts to reinforce the army by sending fortified positions about Clercy, and are gathering reserves from several directions. Heavy fighting is looked for in the near future.

The Teutonic retirement on the Lutsk front from Kiehl, west of Lutsk, northward to the point where the River Horyn crosses the Bug River, and the abandonment of the fortified line following the meandering course of the Stokholm are regarded as without apprehension, and in fact, as a certain way a hopeful sign, as the new line, cutting across the big bend in the Stokholm is only about twenty-eight miles long, in contrast with the approximately fifty-three miles of the former front. A proportionately smaller force is capable of defending it.

On the western front the British, according to German war correspondents, appear to be on the point of re-attempting the task which they found impossible on July 1—namely, to crush the German front north of the Andre probe in an attempt to reach Reims from the west. The British artillery has been firing between Gouvaux and Beaumont-Morel on Saturday and Sunday and of the most violent character, being apparently preliminary to a new onslaught against the heavily fortified line upon which the British

more cynical when they flattered themselves in seeing in the treaties granted by them nothing but common scraps of paper. With insolent frankness they accepted the responsibility of their crime.

"The French people was not deceived. The nation was conscious that there was a case of legitimate defense, a realized spontaneously that on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the war, the condition of victory and which found in the memorable sitting of the Parliament on the 4th of August, 1914, an imposing consecration.

PATIENCE AND GALLANTRY RESTRAIN GERMAN PRESSURE

"Your patience and gallantry during months have restrained the pressure of the German army. The battle fields where you have repulsed the enemy—the Marne, the Yser, Champagne, Arras, the Meuse and the Somme—mark so many stages of victory. It is you who have enabled France to organize her equipment, and Belgium and Serbia to reconstruct their armies. It is you who have given to England the time to form the admirable divisions which are fighting now at your side. It is you who have given to Russia the means to supply rifles and guns, cartridges and shells to her heroic troops.

"Today, as you see, the allies are beginning to gather the fruits of your perseverance. The Russian army is pursuing the Austrian army in flight. The Germans, attacked at the same time on the eastern and western fronts, are engaging everywhere their reserves. British, Russian and French battalions are co-operating in the liberation of our soil.

## RUSSIANS AND TEUTONS IN DESPERATE GRAPPLE

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FALL OF KOVEL HERALDED Germans Expected to Launch Great Counterdrive Within Next Few Days—Supreme Test at Hand in East, Say Military Critics.

LONDON, August 1.—In battles now raging before the gates of Kovel, in Volhynia, south of Brody, in Northeastern Galicia, and before Stanislaw, in the southeast of the Austrian crown-land, Russian and Teutons are locked in a life-or-death grapple, the outcome of which is to spell success or failure to General Brusseloff's mighty offensive on a 250-mile battle line in the east.

A mass of reports and rumors poured in to-day from Russian sources, all heralding the fall of Kovel, some announcing the evacuation of Lemberg and others predicting a Teutonic retreat on the whole front of attack within the next few days. A Copenhagen dispatch quoted the Vienna Neue Freie Presse as saying many inhabitants of the Galicia capital are fleeing and goods are being removed from the city in anticipation of its capture. A dispatch received via Rome went so far as to say the Austro-German commanders did not intend to defend Kovel or Stanislaw, but to retreat to the west.

In direct contrast with these reports are the official statements issued to-night at Petrograd and Vienna. The Russian War Office reports an attack by German infantry on the Muscovite forces occupying the western bank of the Stokholm River, northwest of Kovel, and asserts that the assault was repulsed, but adds, "The battle is proceeding." This indicates a great Teutonic counterdrive, aimed at outflanking the Russian forces, and, officially, that the Russians have paused in their attacks southwest and west of Stanislaw. Berlin dispatches state this pause has been forced on the attackers by the tremendous losses suffered in the last few days.

MILITARY MEN THINK SUPREME TEST NEAR

Military critics agree that the supreme test is at hand in the east. Some point out that there is room for skepticism regarding the next few days' operations from the allied viewpoint. They emphasize that nowhere on the whole 250-mile line which has been under unrelenting attack has the Austro-German front ever broken. Teutonic chain of armies everywhere is intact. The line has been bent back at points, and the Russians have over-run the Bukovina, but they have not advanced this far in their chief effort, the piercing of their opponents' front. Before this is done, some military experts argue, Kovel and Lemberg are safe.

That the Teutons should abandon Kovel and Stanislaw without defense is scoffed, and even ridiculed by some observers, who point out that this would mean that the Austro-German line, which has been the chief effort, the piercing of their opponents' front. Before this is done, some military experts argue, Kovel and Lemberg are safe.

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"Near Molodylow, northwest of Kolomoia, Stanislaw front, enemy attacks failed. "Southwest and west of Butsk the enemy paused in his attacks. "On the northeastern front south of the Pripiet, ninety officers and 15,000 men, as well as seventy machine guns, were captured during July."

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The line-up of the Austrian and German armies is as follows: Prince Leopold, of Bavaria, Pinsk front. His right joins the left of Von Linsingen's forces, whose main task is the defense of Kovel. Linsingen's right is commanded by the Hungarian general, Terastyanzky von Nadas, whose name was for the first time mentioned in the official dispatches yesterday. This right flank of Von Linsingen's army is in the defense of the defense of Vladimir-Volynski and extends southward as far as the northeastern border of Galicia. There General Count von Bothmer is holding the front south of Brody, defending Lemberg. The Count von Bothmer's army joins that of Pflanz-Battin, northwest of Kolomoia. The right wing of this latter army is now well in the Carpathians, preparing for a desperate stand in the passes.

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LONDON, August 1.—Pierre L. Bark, Russian Minister of Finance, in an interview with the Morning Post's financial editor, estimates Russia's present war expenditure at about £100,000,000 monthly. Discussing the advisability of the British keeping Russian exchange on London at the most stable possible figure, by granting Russia generous credits, M. Bark urges England to consider the keenness of the American appetite for the Russian market.

"One of the greatest importances," said M. Bark, "that everything possible be done to quicken trade relations between Russia and Great Britain at a moment when the United States is keenly alive to possibilities in that direction. England's home of increased trade relations with Russia after the war is indorsed by the Russians, but if those results are to follow after the war, it is of the utmost importance that there should not be any deadlock supervening between now and the time of peace, with violent fluctuations in exchange afterwards. At this juncture large credits should be granted Russia, which skillfully handled, would commence here a new growth in business relations which would be the best preparation for active operations when peace arrives."

Asked concerning the commercial situation after the war, M. Bark said: "Financial recuperation after the war will depend largely upon the extent to which the forces of production are put into full operation. In this direction, the part to be played by banking institutions throughout the world will be of supreme importance. In no country can this be truer than in Russia, where the rapid exportation of our vast resources must depend largely upon the rapidly with which railroad and other transport facilities expand. Here is the banker's opportunity."

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NUMBER OF DEAD NOW 306

Most Pessimistic Reports Are Coming From All Fire-Swept Sections.

CORRAT, ONT., August 1.—Frederick Dane, loan commissioner, representing the government in relief of the Ontario fire sufferers, said tonight that from reports received from the various fire-swept sections the number of dead now is estimated at 306.

Most Pessimistic Reports.

HAILEYBURY, ONT., August 1.—Loss of life in the section of Northern Ontario swept by forest fires probably has been greater than early reports indicated. Survivors arriving here have brought only the most pessimistic reports. At Nushka, it is said, but four inhabitants escaped. According to a member of the relief party which started from Cobalt 150 bodies already have been buried at Monteth.

CLARK RENOMINATED

For Twelfth Time Speaker Has No Opposition Within Party for Seat in House.

MONTGOMERY, MO., August 1.—For the twelfth time without opposition in his own party Speaker Champ Clark was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of this district to-day. Attorney Walter L. Cole, nominated by the Republicans without opposition, will be Mr. Clark's opponent at the November elections.

SEE OUR DISPLAY OF GARLAND GAS RANGES AT THE Central Furniture Co., Inc. 7 and 9 West Broad Street.

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## FURIOUS ATTACKS MADE ON VERDUN BY GERMANS

Division After Division Sent Against French Defenses Northeast of Fortress.

EFFORTS BEATEN, SAYS PARIS

Tout Loss for First Two Weeks of Franco-British Offensive on the Somme Estimated to Have Been 280,000 Men.

LONDON, August 1.—While the armies in Picardy to-day enjoyed a temporary respite after their tremendous efforts of the last month, the Germans renewed their furious attacks against Verdun.

Throughout the day division after division was sent forward in violent assault against the French defenses northeast of the fortress. The offensive was delivered on a front of three and a half miles, extending from west of Thiaumont to the district of Vaux.

The French War Office to-night claims the uniform defeat of every German effort, and, in addition, declares that the French were able themselves to make progress to the south of the powerful Thiaumont work.

The Germans at midnight opened a strong bombardment along almost the entire front northeast of Verdun. At dawn the crown prince sent forward his soldiers in the first attack. This was delivered west and south of Thiaumont work, and according to the French War Office, collapsed before the French shrapnel and machine-gun fire. Throughout the forenoon the Germans continued their attacks in this sector, and, according to Paris, suffered severe losses without having any gains to show.

In the afternoon they diverted their attention to the other end of the front, and left out the French lines there. Then, just before sundown, after a furious bombardment, the greatest attack of the day was delivered on a short front comprising the Chemois and Chapuis woods and extending into the Vaux sector.

EVERY INCH OF GROUND REGAINED, IT IS SAID

The assault carried the Teutons forward into advanced sections of the Chemois defenses, but failed where, and before the conquered ground could be organized for defense, General Nivelle sent his troops out in a great counterattack. Every inch of the ground was regained, he notified the War Office to-night.

On the Somme front both sides were content to rest to-day, after a month of the most terrible fighting the world has seen. This afternoon, for the first time, intimations began to leak from the rival War Offices of the tremendous destruction of the conflict. All previous intimations of the loss of life shrank into insignificance before these figures.

An official estimate made in Paris sets the German loss for the first two weeks of the Franco-British offensive on the Somme at 250,000 men a day, a total of 280,000 men in a fortnight. The losses since also have been serious.

The Berlin grand headquarters sets 35,000 men as "tentative estimates" of the allied casualties, according to the French and British can show a gain of only two and a half miles on an eighteen-mile front. Berlin declares that the German line has not been shaken at any point, and that even the British will not claim that it has after their experience of losing 230,000 men in less than a month.

FRENCH DECLARED TO HAVE LOST 120,000

"The French have to do the biggest part of the job," says the Berlin statement, "and even taking into consideration their superior fighting skill, their losses cannot be less than 120,000."

"As the result of the slow progress made by the allied offensive," concludes the statement, "we have had time to construct new fortifications behind our actual lines identical to those lost."

"In order to illustrate the facts mentioned, it is stated that in the first month of the fighting at Verdun we gained double the amount of territory, while the German assaults were no larger than we could afford."

There was sharp fighting during the night on the British front in Picardy.

J.A. FISHER TRANSFER AND STORAGE RAND 3471 - \$16 N. 127 GET CUB RATE

CLARK RENOMINATED For Twelfth Time Speaker Has No Opposition Within Party for Seat in House.